

# ALABAMA BARS NEGRO LAWYERS

The St. Louis Afro-  
By Emory O. Jackson

BIRMINGHAM (ANP)—Two highest barriers facing degree lawyers and student lawyers among the Negro group in Alabama are color bars and bar tests. Color bars drive them out of the state to get legal training and the bar tests drive them out of the South or out of their profession. *7-11-8-9-47*

Alabama bans the study of law by Negro citizens within the state, although it provides it within the state for white citizens. Negro law students are denied a chance to study law at the state university and those who have finished their legal training in northern law schools with the help of state aid are denied reciprocity. Students finishing the state law school don't have to bother with a bar test, they slide automatically into the bar association.

Negro law students are permitted to take the bar test, but it seems they aren't permitted to pass it so that they may practice law on their own.

## ALABAMA BANS STUDY OF LAW TO NEGROES; ELABORATE SCHOOL FACILITIES PROVIDED WHITES

*The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.*

Permitted to Take Examinations But Denied

Passing Grades *Sat. 8-9-47*

### ONE ATTORNEY DRIVES TAXICAB

By Emory O. Jackson

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Negro law students are permitted to take the bar test but it seems they aren't permitted to pass it so that they may practice law on their own. *Sat. 8-9-47*

Three young law graduates, all Birmingham products, are in the city growing bitter, feeling the pinch of racial discrimination. One is working in a law office, another is managing a market, the third is in meditation.

Two Birmingham-raised lawyers are in Washington, one practicing, the other driving a taxicab, both at one time hopeful of coming back home. They have met heart-breaking rebuffs, unconquerable racial prejudice, and have lost faith in Alabama to dispense justice to its Negro law graduates.

An estimated 15 are studying law in northern law schools. A majority of them desire to return to Alabama where there is a great need for their services. The future looks dark for them, at this time.

Arthur D. Shores, of Birming-

ham, is the only practicing Negro lawyer in Alabama. Charles V. Hendley, grand master of the 40,000-string Alabama Masons, is a member of the Alabama bar but devotes most of his time to the order. One former practicing attorney now heads an insurance company here. Another trained lawyer without any bar membership manages a finance company. There is a total of seven Negroes in Birmingham with law degrees from accredited law schools. Even with their law degrees, at least three of them face the odds of skin bias.

To bear the bar test, it seems, Negro degree lawyers, will have to break into the state law school. With a state law degree one gets his practicing licenses, provided he pays his fees. State aid for out-of-state law study is hollow because it doesn't give one an even break with those from the state law school. Alabama seems to be denying its Negro citizens a fair break to study law and to pass the bar test.



27 1947

R. Pace Alexander

# REPORTEDLY BLINDED SELF

*The Columbia Record*



*Jan 10-10-47*  
**JEROME POSTER** (right), 24-year-old prisoner who is reported to have blinded himself to prevent committing forgery again, is led from Federal Court in Philadelphia by U. S. Deputy Marshal Edward Conway after his release under \$500 bond to obtain medical aid. Poster's attorney, R. Pace Alexander, said the youth put out his sight by drawing fluid from his eyes with a hypodermic syringe. The prisoner has completed a prison term for forgery and is under federal indictment under other forgery charges. (AP Wire-photo) *Jan 10-10-47*

# Anderson Named Delegate To Ky. Constitutional Session

*Atlanta Daily Herald*  
*Wed. 9-10-47*  
 LOUISVILLE (A N P) — Charles

W. Anderson, Jr., prominent Louisville lawyer, was selected by the Louisville-Courier Journal last Sunday as one of 100 men from over the state who are outstanding, able and well-qualified to be members of the proposed Kentucky constitutional convention to write a new constitution for the State of Kentucky. The well known daily selected 11 delegates from Louisville on the basis of their liberality and distinguished civic records.

*Wed. 9-10-47*  
 Anderson, a member of the Kentucky legislature for 12 years, is now assistant commonwealth's attorney for the 30th judicial district of Kentucky. His wealth of experience as a seasoned legislator and lawyer, and his long interests in civic affairs, are believed by many to be responsible for this latest recognition. Anderson was Kentucky's first Negro legislator and first commonwealth attorney. He will be another "first" if he is selected as a constitutional delegate to the expected 1948 convention.

Kentucky's constitution was written 56 years ago and has long since become outdated. It embraces many sections adverse to the progress of Negro citizens of Kentucky, particularly the provisions relating to segregation.

*Atlanta Daily Herald*  
*Wed. 9-10-47*  
 During his legislative career, Anderson has made a brilliant record as an aggressive and progressive legislator in championing the rights of Negroes and minority groups. His possible election as a delegate to the constitutional convention is being hailed as a sure sign that the rights of Negroes in Kentucky will be well protected.



# Toledo Bar Refuses Lawyer Denied Cincinnati Membership

*Chicago Ill. Sat.*

TOLEDO, O.—(ANP)—After two weeks of discussion, a proposal to elect William McClain, Cincinnati attorney, an honorary member of the Lucas County Bar Association, was rejected last week at a meeting of the local lawyers' group in the Willard Hotel.

11-22-47  
Recommending that the proposal be rejected, a sub-committee on admissions declared such action would be a "futile gesture, more harmful than helpful," and added:

It would place the local association in a position of "assuming a presumptuous prerogative without being advised of all the facts which may have influenced the Cincinnati Bar Association." *Sat.*

The subcommittee's report further stated that such action "tends to intensify, rather than abate attitudes and feelings which are better ameliorated by the curative processes of education and understanding."

The resolution sponsoring McClain for honorary membership was introduced two weeks ago by Harry Kirtland, who claimed no member of the bar in good standing or otherwise eligible should be refused membership in any bar association in the country solely because of race or color.

It was noted that the local group had three Negro members, all with full membership privileges, including Benjamin Fisher, assistant county prosecutor, and Clarence G. Smith, who remarked after the meeting the case may be reopened later.





**The Call Fri. 3-28-47**  
**TO SUPREME COURT.**—Sidney A. Jones Jr., Chicago attorney who recently was admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. The motion to admit Jones was made by Belford V. Lawson Jr., Washington attorney, who is associated with Jones in the prosecution of the case of James E. Stamps and Ennis L. Powell against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, growing out of the refusal of the said company to serve Stamps and Powell in the dining car on March 17, 1946. Jones is attorney for the Dining Car Employees union, and recently recovered over \$400,000 in back wages for dining car employees of Fred Harvey company and the Santa Fe railroad. *Kansas City, Mo.*



**Lovely Roberta Hughes** graduated from Wayne university's law school this week. Roberta is the wife of Wilbur Hughes, and mother of a seven-month-old daughter. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and the National Lawyers Guild.

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## PUBLIC RELATIONS EXECUTIVE

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**Carter-Johnson Firm Formed** *Chicago, Ill.*

**NEW YORK**—Marking a major "serious effort" to establish in the East a distinctive business in the field of public relations, Eunice H. Carter, nationally-known woman leader and lawyer, and Ernest E. Johnson, former Washington correspondent and publicist, have formed Carter-Johnson Associates with offices at 516 Fifth Avenue. They announced this week.

"More and more business and idea groups are becoming aware that 14½ million Negroes have money to spend for their products and are ready to absorb many of their ideas", spokesman for the new firm stated in making the announcement. "It is the intention of Carter-Johnson Associates to

Johnson Associates, New York City, to provide "know-how" to business and social groups interested in Negro media. *Sat. 8-2-47*

provide "know-how" to these various groups for channeling information into media reaching Negroes." *Birmingham, Ala.*

Carter-Johnson Associates contemplates a service to other public relations agencies, manufacturers, and idea groups. The firm will rely upon already established Negro advertising and marketing agencies in providing their own clients with a rounded service.

Some publicity activities will be carried on where the work requires. The firm will serve also as the New York representative of Negro businesses not having offices here. It intends to establish offices soon in Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Mrs. Carter is a graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and a former assistant district attorney in New York City. She is chairman of the board of trustees

of the National Council of Negro Women; Treasurer of the National Peace Conference; Chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Sara Delano Roosevelt House League, the United States Employment Nursing Service Advisory Committee, and Women United for the United Nations. *Sat. 8-2-47*

Mr. Johnson recently resigned his position with the United Negro College Fund where he was publicity director through two nationwide, fund-raising campaigns. Prior to that he headed the Washington bureau of the Associated Negro Press, and filled a special overseas wartime assignment for the Journal & Guide of Norfolk. He has been a journalist for 18 years, and is the author of a number of magazine articles dealing with a wide range of subjects. In 1945, the Capital Press Club of Washington honored him with its second annual award for "outstanding reporting". Apart from having handled a special project for the National Urban League, he has also been publicity director for the National Negro Business League.

## BETWEEN THE LINES

(By Dean Gordon B. Hancock for ANP)

**Meet The Negro Lawyer**

For so these many years we have played up our Negro physicians, clergymen, athletes and scholars; but precious little or nothing has been said about the Negro lawyer. Notice is hereby given that the Negro lawyer has arrived.

Fortune decreed that this writer could be in Columbia at the time of the two epoch-making trials pertaining to the democratic primaries and the admittance of Negroes to the University of South Carolina. Thurgood Marshall, supported by Attys. Carter and Boulware, staged one of the most spectacular displays of legal ability that this country has ever seen. It will be a long remembered occasion when three top-flight Negro lawyers stood off nine top-flight white lawyers of South Carolina.

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shyster lawyers were in charge to oppose Marshall, Carter and Boulware and this makes all the more noteworthy the performance of these remarkable young Negro lawyers acting for the NAACP. Whatever Judge Waring's decision, the masterful work of these young Negroes will stand out in bold relief. If they win, as we hope they will, they will have won from nine or more of the best lawyers that ever walked behind a South Carolina bar. If they lose they will have lost to the best that the Palmetto state had to offer.

It is never a disgrace to lose to a top-notch and that is just what South Carolina hurled into this legal battle in her studied attempt to side-step the decision of the United States Supreme court which ruled that Negroes were entitled to vote in the Democratic primaries. I thought as I heard these capable lawyers defending their state and the south, in their attempt to disfranchise Negroes in direct opposition to the constitution of the United States, that if half the energies were spent in trying to uphold the constitution, how great a purpose would thereby served. *Sat. 7-5-47*

South Carolina, my native state, is tragic in its studied attempts to destroy the constitution under which we have become the leading nation of the south.

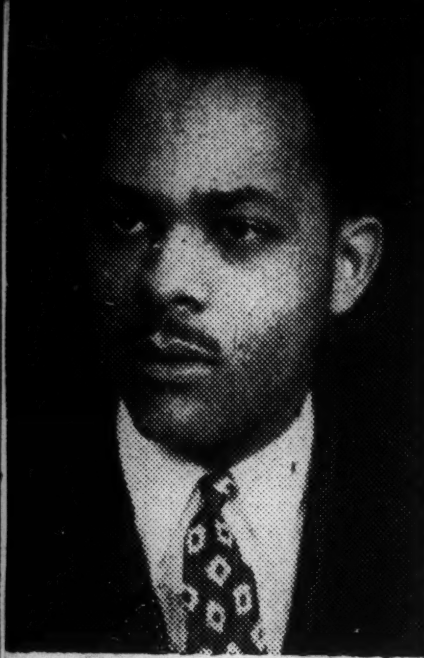
The studied fairness in the various rulings of Judge Waring left little to be desired. The defense which South Carolina made in salvaging the primary for a club system which limits its membership to social choice—which invariably excludes Negroes of all persuasions—was masterfully handled and as masterfully riddled by Marshall and Company.

One of the outstanding things about the trial was the cordiality that prevailed the court room. The courtesies manifested by opposing attorneys would have warmed the heart, but for the fact even the casual observers knew that courtroom amenities were secondary to the great issue of the Negro's constitutional rights without which he will utterly perish from the nation. *Sat. 7-5-47*

So those capable Negro lawyers have the satisfaction of knowing that their cause was heard before a fearless judge and in the last analysis this constitutes a major advantage. When three Negro

**Harvard Graduate**  
**Admitted To Bar**  
*By FRED H. POSEY*  
 (Columbus Dispatch Staff Writer)  
 In the solemn chambers of the Ohio Supreme Court, Russell Luther Carter, 28-





RUSSEL L. CARTER

year-old Harvard Law School graduate, July 31 took the oath of office as a member of the Ohio state bar. He is the 26th Negro to earn a law degree from Harvard.

Carter, a lifelong resident of the city who met and married the former Miss Esther Scott of the Newspaper Publishing family in Atlanta, during the war, was one of 40 successful applicants for admission to the Ohio bar in recent examinations.

He said he plans to enter the general practice of law, giving particular attention to taxation and labor law, either in Columbus or Dayton, Ohio.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Carl V. Weygandt in the impressive chambers of the Ohio supreme court with Supreme Court Justice Edward C. Turner participating in the induction.

#### OUTSTANDING FAMILY

Carter, from an outstanding Columbus family of 11 children, won a varsity letter in baseball from Columbus West High School, then went to Ohio State University where he took his bachelor of science degree in 1940.

He served in the Army three and one half years—one and one-half years as first sergeant of Infantry before attending officer candidate school of the Coast Artillery Corps. His last year in the Army, he was a second lieutenant with the 320th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, a barrage balloon outfit which participated in D-Day operations with the First Army in Normandy.

Discharged in 1944, Carter entered Harvard Law School and in February, 1947, with eight other students organized a student society known as "The King's Bench" which has as its purpose the promotion of fellowship of students of all races.

"We hope some day to hold annual conventions in which lawyers

of all races and creeds will join together," he declared.  
**NATURAL ATHLETE**

An athlete in his own right, he comes by it naturally. All five of his brothers made varsity letters at West High. All served in the Army during the war. And most of them have made outstanding academic records.

William won a baseball letter before graduating from West in 1931. George was selected as a member of the all-Columbus high school baseball team before his graduation from West in 1932, then went to Ohio State where he took a masters-degree in mathematics.

Warren won places on the city all-high teams in baseball, basketball and football, attended Florida A. and M. at Tallahassee for one year and then entered the Army.

Julius won a track letter as a high jumper before graduating from West High in 1942 and is now a junior at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Richard made all-high baseball and basketball teams while attending West and was selected for the second all-high football team. After two and one-half years in the Army he is now a sophomore at Findlay College (Ohio) where last year he made letters in all three sports.

Four of his sisters—Rosa, a graduate of Ohio State in 1929, Gertrude, now residing in Bronx, N. Y., Ora, a beauty salon proprietress in Columbus, and Mary, social administrator with the American Red Cross and wife of H. Alford Glasco, local attorney—all attended Ohio State. Betty has just graduated from West High and hasn't yet made up her mind where she will go to college.

Carter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Carter of Columbus. His father is a retired Pennsylvania Railroad employee. Three-year-old Esther Scott Carter is his only child.

#### 2nd Negro Admitted

*Daily Worker*  
**To Bar in Alabama**  
*New York, N. Y.*

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 12.—Alabama now has two Negro practicing attorneys for the first time in its history. Oscar W. Adams, Jr., 23-year-old graduate of Howard Law School was admitted to the Alabama Bar this month.

The only other Negro attorney in the state is Arthur Shores, of Birmingham who made a name for himself recently in the fight for equal pay for Negro teachers and against segregation ordinances.

Young Adams plans to practice in Birmingham.

## Negro Lawyers Used In Big Railway Suit

ST. LOUIS —(ANP)—The widely publicized suit of 10 employees of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, Co., against the railway company itself was filed because the railroad officials conspired to keep the Negro employees in the positions of porters, it was revealed here last week. The suit is being handled by competent Negro lawyers, Victor Packham, Henry D. Espy and Sidney R. Redmond, all of St. Louis, and Charles Houston and Joseph C. Waddy, both of Washington, D. C.

In a written statement, railroad officials allegedly agreed to keep Negroes from select jobs. The suit asks that the agreement be made void.

Last March 100 Negro employees were given dismissal notices. However they sued for an injunction to keep their jobs and won a temporary restraining order allowing them to remain on the job.

Railway unions here allegedly will not allow Negroes to join and, according to the petition, "for 40 years have persistently tried to drive Negroes out of train, engine and yard service solely because of race."

By means of this suit, the Negroes intend to obtain the privilege to such jobs as railroad brakemen, firemen, and engineers.

## Negro Vets Fight to Pass Bar in Alabama

*The Worker*  
**By Mary Southard**

BIRMINGHAM. — Alabama, with over 700,000 Negro citizens, has only one practicing Negro lawyer. He is Arthur Shores,

with offices in the Masonic Building, Birmingham. The only other accredited Negro member of the bar is Charles Hendley, head of the Negro Masons, who has not been in active practice for many years.

The tremendous need of Negro people for legal counsel is shown in the number of signifi-

cant battles in which attorney students. So far no satisfactory Shores has been associated in recent years. He has carried the main legal burden of the fight against the board of registrars in denying the ballot to Negro citizens, against Jimcrow zoning ordinances in three Alabama cities against the Jefferson County Board of Education in the fight for equalization of Negro teachers' salaries. He participated in taking the fight of Negro firemen on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the Supreme Court.

*Sun. 9-14-47*  
**HOW TO REMEDY** this impossible situation of having only one Negro qualified to represent his people in the courts of this State? This is the problem which a number of young veterans have begun to tackle.

There are now some 15 Negro students from Alabama registered in law schools throughout the country. The University of Alabama Law School has refused them admission, and the state, under pressure of the Supreme Court equal education decision, pays the students a "compensation"—the difference between the cost of attending the U. of Alabama and that of going to the outside school of their choice.

The big hurdle facing these students is the Alabama bar examination required of all except graduates of the University of Alabama Law School, plus personal recommendations from at least three members of the Alabama bar.

Three Negro students have taken the bar exam in recent months; none has yet received notice of admission.

One Negro student told this reporter how difficult it is for Negro applicants to get character recommendations from white lawyers, who Jimcrow customs have kept them from knowing, and many of whom do not want to see any more Negro lawyers in Alabama.

THE REQUIREMENT of taking the bar exam is a discrimination in itself since white students at the state university do not have to go through this long and difficult process.

One Negro students, Charles Pegues, had petitioned the Bar Commission to waive the examination requirement for Negro

the High School site, and forced the city to admit Negroes without discrimination to the opera house of Kiel auditorium.

"Negro lawyers have won other equally important victories here, Albert C. Gilbert, well-known attorney, has been elected to membership on the Diocesan council of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, thereby becoming the first Negro to serve in that capacity. The council serves as an advisory group to the bishop of Long Island, and to the diocesan department of Christian education, public relations and church extension. Gilbert is a graduate of Howard University and the law school of New York University. Formerly, he was president of the National Bar Association, vice president of the National Bar Association, secretary of the National Bar Association, and served the city of New York.

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Rip St. Louis Medics

Who Use White Lawyers

to white lawyers. Redmond pointed out that all of the important cases in the last ten years involving civil rights of Negroes were conducted by colored lawyers without compensation.

The bar group also voted to conduct an educational campaign and explain to the people "why this nefarious practice persists."

New officers elected to head the group for the 1947-48 term were: John W. Harvey, vice-president; John Claybourne Bush, president; John W. Morgan Howard, secretary; Joseph S. McDuffie, assistant secretary; and John A. Davis, treasurer.

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**The Worker Washington Bureau**

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### COMMENTING on the failure of

Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Ida) warned the delegates to beware of a fake compromise on the seating of Bilbo.

The wounded, both described in "fair condition" are George Dalzell, 69, executive secretary the grievance committee and

Attorney Gillespie's election will be automatic at the annual meeting of the association on Tuesday, May 6. He will serve for a period of three years.

**Gillespie Gets**  
*Chicago, Ill.*  
**Cleveland Bar Posts**

*Charles W. Hunter*

**CLEVELAND** — (Special) — The North Carolina College Law School, Cleveland Bar association nomi-Durham, N. C., received notice last week from Atty. General K. Gillespie for Monday that they had successfully obtained membership in its executive committee the state bar examination matinee, it was announced here last which they took recently. They are Tuesday, *Sat. 4-19-47*. J. H. Wheeler, J. J. Sansom, and Attorney Gillespie's election will be W. A. Kennedy, of Durham.

automatic at the annual meeting Sixty-one candidates passed the of the association on Tuesday, May written examination which only five of them failed, according to Edward L. Cannon, secretary of the three years.



## Dennis Contempt Case

# Houston to Defend Red Party Secretary

By LEM GRAVES Jr.  
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Atty. Charles H. Houston has been retained as chief counsel in the contempt proceedings brought by the House Committee on un-American Activities against Eugene Dennis, national secretary of the Communist party of the United States, the Civil Rights Congress announced this week.

Milton Kauffman, general secretary of the Civil Rights Congress in New York City, stated: "This will mark the first occasion in the history of the country when a Negro lawyer has defended one of the leading figures of a political party... Charles H. Houston has a democracy and I have no intention of standing idly by while any of the most important civil rights cases that organize the country have been con-

fronted by a Communist party as other than detested... The described by Justice Frank Murphy—Civil Rights Congress party which I desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means. I certainly think it is in extremely bad taste to constitute no menace to American democracy, certainly as much cannot be said for a multitude of other organizations."

Mr. Houston said: "I have yet to see any evidence of the which tended to expose the Communist party as other than detested... The described by Justice Frank Murphy—Civil Rights Congress party which I desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means. I certainly think it is in extremely bad taste to constitute no menace to American democracy, certainly as much cannot be said for a multitude of other organizations."

Despite a generous fund for the defense of Eugene Dennis, some of the best lawyers in the East turned down the opportunity to defend him. The announcement that Mr. Houston has accepted the case is regarded generally here as an evidence of a great deal of courage on the part of the prominent Washington lawyer, since it is almost certain that he will be listed by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a Communist.

### EXPLAINS STAND

In explaining his reasons for accepting the case, Mr. Houston declared his unalterable opposition to "a witch-hunt for radicals or those called fellow-travelers."

Said Mr. Houston in a prepared statement: "I have waited patiently and with the deepest concern to see if the House Committee on Un-American Activities would seriously threaten the life and subversive activities of the Ku Klux Klan, the Christian Front or any other of the organizations of terror and subversion created here in recent years. That committee has done nothing serious in this direction."

"I must say that I believe that every victim of its attempts to stifle free speech and the struggle for real democracy has the sympathy of Negro Americans regardless of their political philosophy... at the same time it offers such an opportunity to protect the constitutional rights of American citizens and the integrity of true democratic procedure as any lawyer would welcome."

### "OPPOSED TO WITCH-HUNT"

"As a Negro, to say nothing of my profession, I am unalterably opposed to a witch-hunt for radicals or those called fellow travelers. I have the deepest respect for the party... Charles H. Houston has a democracy and I have no intention of standing idly by while any of the most important civil rights cases that organize the country have been con-

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## Between Louisiana Weekly the Lines

(By Dean Gordon B. Hancock  
For ANP)

### MEET THE NEGRO LAWYER

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So those capable Negro lawyers have the satisfaction of knowing that their case was heard before a fearless judge and in the last analysis this constitutes a major advantage. When three Negro lawyers can stand off nine of the best white lawyers serving a state noted for its great lawyers, we have a picture that should convince the most skeptical that the Negro lawyer has arrived. There is no finer spectacle today than that presented by the NAACP sending into the legal fray trained Negro lawyers who know what ought to be done and know how to do it. Shyster lawyers could not fill the requirements of such case as that held in Columbia. I became sick at heart when I remembered that each year the NAACP has to run a "financial re-

vival" in order to get money to carry forward its program. I wonder after all how far have Negroes progressed when they must be begged, and cajoled into supporting the NAACP. There are a million Negroes in this country who ought to send without solicitation their annual dues. This campaigning for funds for the NAACP is a great sham and tragedy. By its works the Negroes by now should know it. How long will the NAACP have to beg its way?

## Perry Howard Stricken During Futile Plea At Andrew May Bribery Trial

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NNPA)—Perry W. Howard, of defense counsel in the bribery trial of former Representative Andrew J. May, of Kentucky, ex-chairman of the powerful House Military Affairs Committee, and the Garsson brothers, collapsed in District Court last Monday as he delivered an impassioned argument to a mixed jury, charging that the two brothers were discriminated against because they were Jews.

Mt. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, began his vigorous speech at 2:40 p.m., and moved along in the hour allotted him with no indication of the dramatic finish. At 3:15 Mr. Howard was saying in a softened voice, "It's a sad day for me," when he paused and fumbled with some papers on a nearby railing.

After an apparently unnecessary delay, Justice Henry A. Schweinhart, who had been looking over the heads of the spectators, gazed directly at Mr. Howard and sensed there was something wrong.

"Are you ill?" he asked Mr. Howard, who was swaying. Mr. Howard mumbled something in response.

Louis R. Mehlinger, Department of Justice attorney, seated within the railing, and John T. Risher, Mr. Howard's life-long friend among the spectators, rushed to Mr. Howard's side and assisted him to his seat.

Justice Schweinhart immediately recessed court until Tuesday morning, and the court house nurse was called. Mr. Mehlinger and Mr. Risher assisted Mr. Howard to his office about two blocks away. He was later sent home and reported "resting comfortably" on Tuesday, but unable to continue.

More than \$53,000 during the war, in return for getting them contracts for their munitions empire, was paid by the Garrsons to Mr. May, the Government charged.

Mr. Howard accused the Government of basing its prosecution on speculation and suspicion. The Garrsons did not need May to win

a contract he said. They only went to May because the ordinance people out in Chicago would not let the Garrsons bid because they were Jews.

Mr. May, he said, was generous enough to lend his efforts to wipe out discrimination. Mr. Howard likened the plight of the Jews to that of colored people, and remarked that all had to fight to get a chance to fight.

The case, which began on April 22, had 119 witnesses, and 538 exhibits, went to the jury, including five colored persons, three men and two women, last week. The three were tried on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States, principally by alleged bribes totalling around \$53,000 paid by the munition makers to May in return for services to their \$78,000,000 chain of companies.

## Houston Won't Atlanta, Ga. Daily World Defend Dennis

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Charles H. Houston, nationally known lawyer, has declined to represent Eugene Dennis, national secretary of the Communist party of the United States, in criminal contempt proceedings in the United States District Court, here it was learned last week.

Representatives of the Civil Rights Congress, with headquarters in New York City, had approached Mr. Houston relative to his serving as chief counsel for Mr. Dennis and a statement had appeared in newspapers that he had been retained in the case.

Mr. Houston said previous commitments prevented his representing Mr. Dennis. Asked about the newspaper statement quoting him as to his retention by the Civil Rights Congress as chief counsel for Mr. Dennis, Mr. Houston said: "I have not made or authorized any statement in connection with the case."

comment on last night's action. Burton Robinson, president of the association, said he had "no comment" on last night's action. "I am not vindictive or discouraged and shall reapply for membership," he declared after the application was rejected.

Members of the association last night rejected his application for membership for the second time. Seven other applicants were accepted. In McClean's case, the vote was 200 for and 121 against acceptance. The association's constitution requires an 80 per cent favorable vote after the application is rejected.

He's Not Vindictive  
Cincinnati, Oct. 18 (AP)—William A. McClean, Negro Assistant City solicitor, said today he would continue efforts to become a member of the Cincinnati Bar Association. "I am not vindictive or discouraged and shall reapply for membership," he declared after the application was rejected.

## Negro Rejected By Lawyers To Try Again

The contempt charges against Mr. Dennis grew out of his refusal to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee in its investigation of the Communist party in the United States recently.



(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

Milton Kauffman, general secretary of the Civil Rights Congress in New York City, stated:

"This will mark the first occasion in the history of the Negro people when they are being asked to support a procedure as any lawyer would oppose to witch-hunt."

"As a Negro, to say nothing of my profession, I am unalterably opposed to a witch-hunt for radicals. I am one of those called fellow travelers. I have the deepest respect for the legislative procedures of American democracy and I have no intention of standing idly by while any of the most important civil liberties are violated."

[illegible]

Between Louisiana Weekly  
the Lines  
New Orleans, La.  
(By Dean Gordon B. Hancock  
For ANP)  
527.6-28-47  
MEET THE NEGRO LAWYER

Un-American Activities Committee For 10 these many years we have played up our Negro physicians, clergymen, athletes and scholars; but precious little of anything has been said about the Negro lawyer. Notice is hereby given that the Negro lawyer has arrived.

Fortune decreed that this writer those called fellow-travelers."

to "a witch-hunt for radicals or cleared his unalterable opposition to the case, Mr. Houston de- In explaining his reasons for ac- EXPLAINS STAND as a Communist.

Said Mr. Houston in a prepared statement: "I have waited patiently for the two epoch-making trials to be held in Columbia at the time of the House Committee on Un-American Activities would seriously threaten the life and subversive activities of the Ku Klux Klan, the Christian Front or any other of the organizations of terror and subversion created here in recent years, staged one of the most spectacular displays of legal ability."

"I must say that I believe that every victim of its attempts to stifle free speech and the struggle for real democracy has the sympathy of Negro Americans regardless of their political philosophy... at the same time it offends such an opposite hyster lawyers were in charge of Marshall, Carter and Boardman.

rare and this makes all the more  
 noteworthy the performance of  
 these remarkable young Negro  
 lawyers acting for the NAACP.  
 Whatever Judge Waring's deci-  
 sion, the masterful work of these  
 three young Negroes will stand  
 out in bold relief. If they win, as  
 we hope they will, they will have  
 won from nine or more of the best  
 lawyers that ever walked behind a  
 South Carolina bar. If they lose  
 they will have lost to the best that  
 the Palmetto state had to offer.  
 NAACP have to beg its way?

**Perry Howard Strick**  
5th. & Louis,  
Plea At Andrew May

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NMPA)—Perry W. Howard, of defense counsel in the bribery trial of these capable lawyers defending primaries. I thought as I heard titled to vote in the Democratic which ruled that Negroes were en- United States Supreme Court to side-step the decision of the legal battle in her studied attempt South Carolina hurried into this a top-notch and that is just what It is never a disgrace to lose to

these capable negroes, and their state and the south, in their attempt to disfranchise Negroes in direct opposition to the constitution of the United States, that if half the energies were spent in trying to uphold the constitution, how great a purpose would thereby be served. **527.6-55-47** South Carolina, my native state, were discriminated against because

is tragic in its studied attempts to destroy the constitution under which we have become the leading nation of the earth.

The studied fairness in the various rulings of Judge Waring left little to be desired. The defense allotted him with no indication of the dramatic finish. At 3:15 Mr. Howard was saying in a softened voice, "It's a sad day for me," when

After an apparently unnecessary delay, Justice Henry A. Swayne, who had been looking over the heads of the spectators, gazed directly at Mr. Howard and sensed there was something wrong. "Are you ill?" he asked Mr. How-

attorneys would have warned the heart, but for the fact even the casual observers knew that courtroom amenities were secondary to the great issue of the Negro's constitutional rights without which he will utterly perish from the nation. So those capable Negro lawyers have the satisfaction of knowing among the spectators, rushed to Mr. Howard's side and assisted him

Justice Schweinhart immediately recessed court until Tuesday morning, and the court house nurse was called. Mr. Mehlinger and Mr. Risher assisted Mr. Howard to his office about two blocks away. Howard was later sent home and reported "feeling comfortably" on Tuesday.

Mr. Howard accused the Government of being its prosecution of the case as that May, the Government charged. Mr. Howard accused the Government of being its prosecution of the case as that May, the Government charged. Mr. Howard accused the Government of being its prosecution of the case as that May, the Government charged.

GA-NAACP has to run a "financial re-

**Perry Howard Stricken During Futile  
54-66015, No. 4905  
Plea At Andrew May Bribery Trial**

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NPA).—Perry W. Howard, of defense counsel in the bribery trial of former Representative Andrew J. May, of Kentucky, ex-chairman of the powerful House Military Affairs Committee, and the Garrison brothers, collapsed in District Court last Monday as he delivered an impassioned plea for leniency. Howard likened the plight of the Jews to out discrimination. Mr. May, he said, was generous enough to lend his efforts to wipe out discrimination.

tioned argument to a mixed jury, that of colored people, and remark-  
ing that the two brothers had that all had to fight to get a  
chance to fight.

The case, which began on April 22, had 119 witnesses, and 538 ex-  
hibits, went to the jury, including  
five colored persons, three men and  
two women, last week. The three  
were tried on charges of conspiracy

the dramatic finish. At 8:15 Mr. Howard was saying in a softened voice, "It's a sad day for me," when he paused and tumbled with some papers on a nearby railing. After an apparently unnecessary delay, Justice Henry A. Schwab, who had been looking over the apparently unnecessary companies.

the heads of the spectators, seated directly at Mr. Howard and sensed there was something wrong. "Are you ill?" he asked Mr. Howard, who was swaying. Mr. Howard mumbled something in response. Louis R. Mehlinger, Department of Justice attorney, seated within the railing, and John T. Risher, a prominent Eugene Dennis, national leader of the National Labor Relations Party, known lawyer, has declined to appear.

Mr. Howard's lie-long friend among the spectators, rushed to Mr. Howard's side and assisted him to his seat. FBI-9-11-42

Justice Schweinhart immediately learned last week.

Representatives of the City Rights Congress, with headquarters in New York City, had approached Mr. Houston relative to his service.

Mr. Houston said previous commitments prevented his representing Mr. Dennis. 5-11-35. Asked about the newspaper statement, nothing as to his relation was paid by the Cartsons to Mr. The Government charged in return for getting them contracts for their munitions empire. More than \$53,000 during the war, in return for getting them con-

Mr. Howard accused the Government of basing its prosecution on speculation and suspicion. The Houston said: "I have not made authorized any statement in co-

McClain, a World War II veteran, urged members "to work for either a liberalization of the rules or the persuasion of the minority to vote for any applicant regardless of race, color, or creed."

Burton Robinson, president of the association, said he had "no comment" on last night's action.

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applicants were ac-  
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**Not Vindictive**  
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## Bernard Jefferson, Martha Malone Williams, wed

After Nov. 1st, Los Angeles will have a new legal firm, one of the few husband and wife law combinations in the city.

Describing themselves as "too busy" either for a honeymoon or a more elaborate wedding ceremony, Mrs. Martha Malone Williams, California's only Negro woman attorney and a member of an outstanding professional family, were married Thursday night of last week at the home of Jefferson's brother, Judge Edwin L. Jefferson.

The judge officiated. His wife was witness. It was the second marriage for Jefferson; for the bride a third.

The pair will practice together under the firm name of Jefferson and Jefferson. They will open offices in the downtown Ferguson building at 307 S. Hill.

The new Mrs. Jefferson was a real estate dealer for several years, during which she studied law at night. She is basileus of the graduate chapter of the local Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and is active socially.

Jefferson recently started practicing in Los Angeles after serving as an OPA prosecutor during the war. He is also a former professor of law at Howard university and is a graduate of Harvard university. Another brother is a physician, on the staff of Provident hospital in Chicago.

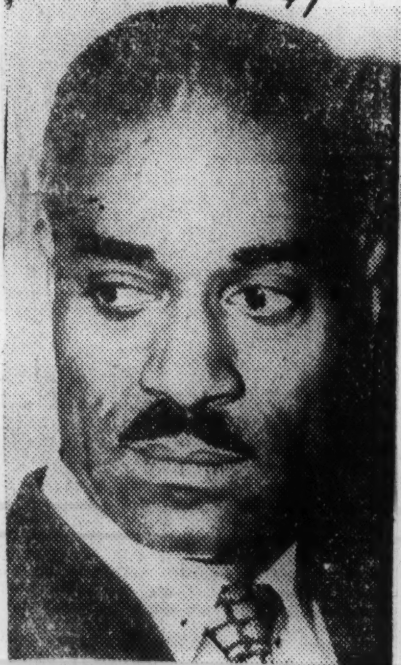
The bride, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Malone, of Pasadena, wore a beige gabardine suit, brown accessories and orchids.

They are at home at 3751 S. Van Ness ave.



**MRS. BERNARD JEFFERSON**  
... the former Atty. Martha Malone Williams; woman lawyer weds colleague, to form law firm.

**Gotham Bar  
Assn. Admits  
Harlem Lawyer**  
Sat. 11-8-47



**ATTORNEY DYER**

**NEW YORK** — An attorney, Joseph Dyer, engaged in uptown Manhattan practice, was admitted last week to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, exclusive legal society.

Attorney Dyer's election to the association marked the first time that a Negro attorney engaged in private practice in Harlem had been admitted. Elected at the same

time as Dyer, was Thomas B. Dyett, also a prominent Negro New York lawyer, who is however, practicing downtown. The association is the most exclusive and also the most prominent of all the city's legal associations and sets the ethical standards for New York lawyers. 11-8-47

Attorney Dyer, a graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) University, received his law degree from New York University Law school. A New York practicing attorney for 14 years, Dyer is a native of Dallas, Tex. Among his many legal accomplishments is his service as counsel to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Other Negro members of the association of the Bar are Richard L. Baltimore, and Dolling Tellesford, and four "judicial members," Judge Francis Rivers, Judge James Watson, Judge Jane Bolin, and Judge Hubert Delany.

## Medic Accuses Another, 74, In Divorce

**NEWARK**—(ANP)—Dirty and dusty skeletons rattled in chancery court here last Friday, when Dr. Theodore R. Inge, prominent Orange, N. J., physician, accused a 74-year-old fellow medicine man of having intimate relations with his wife. 11-29-47

In the contested divorce action, six hours of sordid testimony was heard, after Dr. Inge petitioned for a divorce, charging his wife, Mrs. Florence Irene Inge, with "extreme cruelty," "defrauding and misleading him into marriage" under the belief that she was a virtuous woman.

Named in the action as co-respondent was Dr. John E. Kenney of Montclair, N. J., founder of the Community hospital in Newark and former director of the Tuskegee Institute hospital.

Both Mrs. Inge and Dr. Kenney denied the allegations against them which purportedly occurred when the elderly physician was in his 50's.

### "Affair" Claimed

According to Dr. Inge, his wife had an affair with Dr. Kenney covering a period from June, 1927, until September, 1929. He added that while, prior to their marriage, his wife had insisted there had been nothing to rumors that she and Dr. Kenney were more than friends, she had 14 years later "confessed" the truth of the rumors.

Mrs. Inge, in counter testimony, stated that her husband had struck her many time and even spread her fingers apart in attempts to force her into saying that she and Dr. Kenney had had an affair.

Dr. Kenney, who stated he had discharged Dr. Inge from his employ at the hospital "because he was jealous and dissatisfied," firmly contradicted his fellow physician's charges and said "there is absolutely nothing to it."

**NEGRO LAWYERS** gathered in Washington, 300 strong, and pooled their resources. Best legal brains of the country were there. While crowds viewed the emancipation proclamation and other documents in the Freedom Train at Union Station, these lawyers in convention could not have a banquet because "white" hotels turned them down, colored hotels were too little or too lousy.

These lawyers, without benefit of uniform, medals, or any too much cash, are the guys out front right now in the never-ending fight for real democracy. Item by item they are getting the Supreme Court of the U. S. to say you can't mistreat a man because he's colored.

In the Supreme Court or on the way there from lower courts they have presently, suits to outlaw racial covenants in housing, to force open white state universities in the South, to end racial segregation in D. C. schools, to equalize teacher's pay, to abolish all "white primaries," to end railroad firemen Jim Crow, to end conviction of Negroes by all-white southern juries, and to end travel Jim Crow.

Thing to remember is that these suits are long and expensive. All the money has to come from those of us who benefit. So give to NAACP and your local legal funds.

## Chicagoan Is Nation's No. 1 Criminal Lawyer

By ALBERT G. BARNETT

In the nation's legal fraternity, America's No. 1 criminal lawyer is a Chicago man, whose record of successes before the bar of justice stands without parallel in contemporary history.

He is Major Euclid Louis Taylor, former president of the National Bar Association and a civic and community leader, who, to date has won 98 murder cases without a single loss and stands to make the total 99, as result of a decision handed down last week by the Illinois Supreme Court.

In that case, his client, Dorothy Autrey Cooper, was sentenced to 14 years in the Illinois Reformatory in the slaying of Rose Ward, in the Keyhole Lounge, on Sept. 6, 1946. She was found guilty on Dec. 12, in the Criminal Court of Judge William J. Lindsey. Attorney Taylor's motion for a new trial was denied and sentence was passed.

### Decision Reversed

Decision of the lower court was reversed in the ruling last week by the state high court and the case was remanded for a new trial. If Attorney Taylor is successful in

freeing his client at the forthcoming retrial, he will have the distinction of winning 99 straight murder cases. This record, according to fellow members of the Illinois bar, stands unsurpassed in the legal profession.

In the Ward slaying case, police attributed a "triangle" to the feud between the two women, who were barmaids—Rose Ward, who worked at the Keyhole Lounge and Dorothy Cooper, at the Royal Box Lounge.

Following the trial in Criminal Court, Judge Lindsey, in rendering his verdict, stated that Mrs. Cooper should have sought retreat or protection from Rose Ward, who she claimed had a knife—before firing the fatal shot.

### "Doctrine Of Retreat"

This ruling, known as the doctrine of retreat, was the grounds on which Attorney Taylor based his motion for a new trial, after the verdict was handed down. Pleading self-defense, Mrs. Cooper testified that after Mrs. Ward knocked her down in the back room of the lounge, she walked to the front and made an effort to talk to her.

Instead of talking, Mrs. Cooper said Mrs. Ward took a knife from a customer and started toward her. The shooting, she declared, followed. Both women were well known along Chicago's rialto and

of the Union, including the United States Supreme Court; he is a member of the faculty of the John Marshall Law School; a specialist in the laws of habeas corpus and extradition; a member of the board of directors, National Lawyers' Guild, and one of the regiment's hardest workers in seeking recruits for the famous fighting unit, among several nationally known corporations. In addition to his other activities, Major Taylor has authority and license to practice in all states



# JUDGE GREEN

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

Splendid Record of Chicago  
Jurist Wins Acclaim  
Of 10,000 Lawyers

The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editor's opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.

*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
JUDGE Wendell E. Green has recently been honored by the poll of ten thousand Chicago lawyers. He was designated by the vote of Illinois attorneys as being near the top in ability, diligence and courtesy. Judge Green was selected as second highest in qualifications of all of the Municipal Court judges of Chicago.

When it is understood that only one colored lawyer sits upon the Bench in all of Illinois, and when it is appreciated that his ability, temperament and dispatch is subjected to exhaustive scrutiny, then the achievement of the Chicago judge can be properly evaluated.



Mr. Bibb

Those who have stymied and checkmated the election of colored lawyers to the Bench are confounded and chagrined by the excellent record of public service by Chicago's only representative of color.

No arguments will now hold water denying greater recognition to colored lawyers. By preparation, experience and by the forces of dignity and decorum the colored legal profession is salving to the fore.

*11-22-47, Sat.*  
**IRONICALLY ENOUGH** the chieftains of both the Democratic and the Republican parties in Chicago, adamantly refused to place the names of any colored lawyers upon their recent ticket of judges for the Superior Court, which covers the City of Chicago and the County of Cook. Not even the superlative record of Judge Green won him a place. But his record shames the political bigots and hypocrites who preach Democracy and then practice narrow-minded, prejudicial policies. *Sat.*

When a man can win the accolade of ten thousand lawyers and then be denied elevation in his enlightened profession, then the sordid and putrid system becomes revolting and nauseating.

Herein another screaming challenge is hurled into motley ranks of the colored voters all over

the Nation. Here is an incident of a colored man winning respect in one of the highest professions in civilization—the respect of the white lawyers in the nation's second largest city—and still unable to break down the bar sinister. *11-22-47*

Judge Green's inspiring success should fire the spirit of colored people everywhere. They should be thrilled by his demonstration of ability to dispense justice at the bar to a complex society in one of the world's most confused melting pots. Here is evidence of the fallacy of fascist-minded opponents of political and social equality. Here is irrefutable argument to flabbergast the proponents of inferiority. And here is living history of social progress.

**THERE ARE** colored Americans, who spurn and scoff the services of their own professional men. No profession has been more slighted and eschewed, by colored people than the legal. Fortunes are turned over to white lawyers every year by colored people who brazenly admit that they have no confidence in their own. But ten thousand lawyers in Chicago, less than one-tenth being colored, place their stamp of approval upon one colored judge in Chicago. This, indeed, is ironic.

But this sort of thinking will soon become outmoded. Colored Americans cannot shut their eyes to the superior and superlative service being rendered to the American Bar, by Judge Green in Chicago, Judge Moore in the Virgin Islands, Judges Rivers, Mollison, Toney, Watson and Bolin in New York and by the selection of Judge Millen in Philadelphia. *11-22-47*

All of this leads up to the logical conclusion that there should be more colored judges upon the bench. There should be a colored man sitting upon the Supreme Court Bench, and this will come about by the performance of our present judges and by the unceasing demands of a powerful electorate. Judge Green's success has dashed away a few obstacles, but the way is still rocky.



# Negro collapses as he calls Garsson prejudice victim

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

Sat. 7-12-47

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Testifying that the Garsson munitions combine was the victim of race prejudice, Perry Howard, Washington lawyer and member of the Republican National committee from Mississippi, collapsed here last week just before the close of the trial which ended in conviction of the defendants.

Howard, who had told the jury which included former U.S. Senator Andrew J. May, wartime member of the House Military Committee, was a "true southern gentleman", had to be led to his seat and treated by a nurse. He said his mind "went blank".

He had said the Army's Ordinance division discriminated against the Garssons "because they are Jews".

## Howard Explains Why He Defended Murray Garrison

Sat. 9-6-47

PHILADELPHIA — Atty. Perry W. Howard of Washington, D. C., told The Courier here last week that his being retained as a lawyer in the now-famous May-Garrison war fraud trial in Washington earlier this year came because he and Murray Garrison, one of the defendants, are old friends.

"Our friendship began," said Mr. Howard, "when Mr. Garrison was Assistant Secretary of Labor and I was Assistant to the Attorney General. And when this case came up Mr. Garrison asked me to help represent him. He is my friend and I did so."

Mr. Howard was stricken by illness during the trial and collapsed.





Defender, Chicago Ill. Sat. 12-13-47

**SOUTHERN CHAMPIONS OF JUSTICE**—Part of the Southern delegation of attorneys to the National Bar Association's 20th Annual Convention are shown in a pre-election discussion of proposed candidates for office. Shown left to right, sitting, are: Attorneys Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark.; A. T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga.; Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Va.; and L. Marian Poe, Newport News, Va. Standing, left to right, are: Attorneys C. A. McKenzie, Richmond, Va.; J. Clarence Young, Alexandria, Va.; Charles M. Clayton, Decatur, Ga.; J. E. Salter, Atlanta, Ga.; Sylvester S. Robinson, Atlanta, Ga.; James H. Roby, Alexandria, Va.; R. H. Craig, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, Ala.





**WOMEN LAWYERS**—Among the delegates at the annual convention of the National Bar Association in Washington were these female interpreters of the law. They are, left to right: (seated) Mrs. Jeanne Capers, Cleveland; Dean Howard, Lincoln University (Mo.); Mrs. R. P. Herndon, Atlanta; Mrs. Margaret Haywood, Washington; Miss Cooper, Washington; Mrs. Sadie Alexander, Philadelphia; Mrs. Wihelmina Jackson, and Mrs. Isadore Letcher, Hampton Institute; Mrs. B. Samuels Chase, Washington; Miss Charlotte Pinkett, Woshington, and Mrs. Lucia Thomas, Chicago.



Abro-American  
1-18-42 Sat  
Over New Possi

By **JUANITA MORROW**

A humorous glint in her eyes she reveals. "I saw teaching as

A black and white, grainy portrait of a woman with dark, wavy hair. She is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. She is wearing a dark, possibly black, jacket or top. The image has a halftone or dithered appearance. In the upper left corner, there is handwritten text that reads "Chicago Defender".

5



Sat. 11-22-47

Trying to qualify to practice her chosen profession was shrouded with so much "red tape" and political subterfuge that Miss Grimes thought several times of giving up all hope of ever meeting the "requirements." Realizing, however

that the practice of law was tough for any Negro lawyer in the South, let alone a colored woman. After this discouraging observation, Miss Grimes finally assumed the position of assistant dean of women at Fisk University in Nashville. There she remained until 1945 when she was transferred to Southern as dean of women. *Satz,*

To circumvent the Hatfield suit, the State authorities of Louisiana appropriated two sums totalling a little more than \$70,000 for the establishment of a law school for Negroes at Southern University. It was after President Felton G. Clark had completed necessary conferences with State authorities that Miss Grimes was formerly

**LIFELONG DREAM**

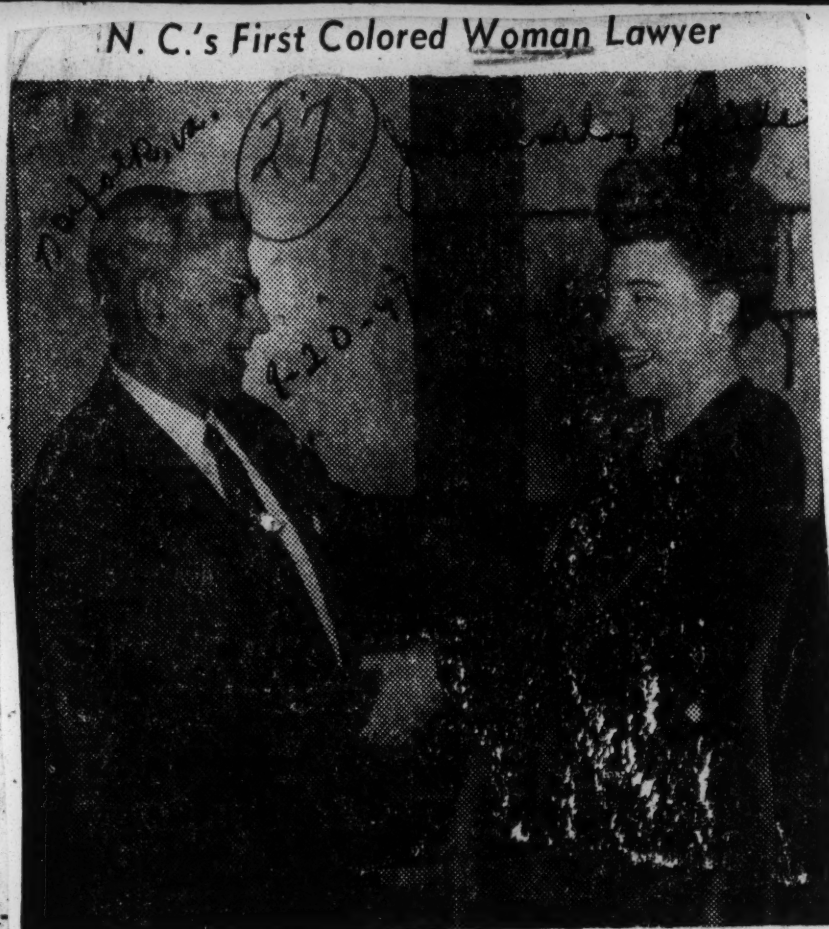
Miss Grimes has a new law school where she has taught everything. School in love with her work. Most of the time when her day's work is over, she is still a

among the book stacks. She visualizes early establishment of the law school in its own building, at which time there will be a





**FIRST IN GREENSBORO**—History was made in Greensboro, N.C. last week when Mrs. Elrita M. Alexander became the first woman to pass the Guilford county bar. Shown above is Attorney E. K. Hightower of the local bar giving the oath to Mrs. Alexander. In the background are the Rev. Mr. J. C. Melton, father of Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. C. C. Stewart and Dr. C. C. Stewart. Mrs. Alexander is also the first woman to finish Columbia University law School. She is a member of the New York bar.



Mrs. Elrita Alexander of Greensboro, N. C., receives congratulations from her father, the Rev. J. C. Melton, immediately after she was admitted to the Guilford County Bar last week. She is a native of Greensboro and a graduate of A. and T. College. She was the first Negro woman to graduate from the Columbia University school of law and the first Negro woman admitted to the bar in North Carolina. She is a member of the New York bar and of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.



**WOMEN LAWYER HOSTESSES**—Women members of the Washington Bar Association who will have charge of entertainment for visiting women lawyers attending the National Bar Association convention to be held in Washington, D. C. Nov. 28-30. Seated, left to right: Miss Wilhelmina Jackson, Mrs. Isadora A. Letcher, Miss Ollie M. Cooper; standing; Mrs. Margaret Haywood Hawthorne, Mrs. Charlotte R. Pett, Mrs. Mildred Alexander, and Mrs. Bessie Samuels Chase, all Washington attorneys. (N N P Photo.)



**LAW SCHOOL LIBRARIAN**—Former dean of women at

Southern University, Baton Rouge, and assistant dean of women at Fisk University, Miss C. Vernet Grimes, who successfully passed the Tennessee State Bar in 1939, is now librarian of the Southern University Law School. —S. W. Austin Photo.



27 1947

Women (Eunice H. Carter)

**GOING TO PARIS** 27  
NEW YORK—Eunice H. Carter  
of Carter-Johnson associates will  
be in the group of 15 American  
women who have been invited to  
attend the first International As-  
sembly of Women in Paris. The  
group sails from here on Sept. 22.  
The conference will convene from  
Sept. 28 through Oct. 1, and will  
attract some 200 women leaders  
from all parts of the world.